



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

almost be described as duties; and, if we recognise duties, we can hardly exclude rights. But it may be questioned whether it is quite true that we are entitled to regard the services of animals as obligations. On the whole, it would probably be wiser for humanitarians to avoid this controversial field. Would it not be sufficient for their purpose to contend (what would be generally admitted) that pain is an evil, and that it is consequently wrong to inflict unnecessary pain? No doubt the question would still remain, in what circumstances the infliction of pain can be held to be necessary. How far it is right to practise vivisection or to use animals for food, would continue to be controversial questions. But they are controversial in any case, since, as Mr. Salt admits, rights are always subject to qualification. If rights were treated as absolute, and all living beings were supposed to have rights, it would seem to be doubtful whether we are even entitled to eat cabbages or to prune roses.

J. S. MACKENZIE.

London.

TOWARDS A LASTING SETTLEMENT. By various writers. Edited by Charles Roden Buxton. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1915. Pp. 216. 2s. 6d. net.

The essays composing this brave and significant book can only be considered separately as 'each contributor is responsible only for the opinions which he or she expresses.' Two contributions out of the nine, stand far above the rest in positive originality and vision: 'The Organization of Peace,' in which Mr. H. A. Brailsford offers a definite constructive scheme of international arbitration or conciliation, with clear-sighted moderation of statement; and 'The Democratic Principle and International Relations,' by Vernon Lee (Violet Paget) who outlines a whole philosophy of individual self-determination and civic and international co-operation with a fastidious and deliberate finish of diction. She gives a strikingly happy definition of the democratic attitude as 'one of greater and greater respect for freedom of choice, and greater and greater belief in the tendency of variety to produce by mutual selection and adjustment, an ever richer and more supple social harmony', and there is an admirable summary of the history of antiquity as 'a series of wreckages' of 'those ancient civilizations, submerged one after another with

such colossal waste of acquisitions and possibilities.' Miss Paget has here done a valuable and distinguished piece of work.

The case for 'Democracy and Publicity in Foreign Affairs' might have been more effectively stated by Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P. He scores in mentioning the eagerness of the Unionist party to submit the question of tariff reform to a referendum of electors who are considered unfit to decide most points of foreign policy; but the whole article is below his usual level as debater or writer.

Mr. J. A. Hobson, in 'The Open Door,' points out that there is "a certain unreality or inadequacy in the stress laid upon 'nationality' or 'political autonomy' as the basis of a satisfactory settlement" and suggests that "If the governments of all civilized nations would consent to give equal rights of commerce and equal facilities of investment and developmental work in their colonies and protectorates to members of all nations" this would be the surest guarantee for peace. He admits the strength of the movement to jettison Free Trade (along with the Habeas Corpus Act, and Free Speech) but thinks the minimum of the Open Door policy defined above might be secured and elaborated. There is an excellent sketch by H. Sidebotham, of the history and theory of 'The Freedom of the Seas,' which should make the British and American positions mutually more intelligible; it is a model of terseness and impartiality and clearly demonstrates that, as against Germany, England is fully justified in maintaining the full vigour of "navalism," but that "the ideal of 'the Freedom of the Seas' is too fine to leave in the hands of the Germans."

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton is the only contributor who gives any distinct impress to the complex racial problems of Eastern Europe. The wide and detailed special knowledge and generous idealism of his essay on 'Nationality' should suggest to the British democracy 'what a treasured house of civilization is revealed to us in the national life of our fellow peoples'; and he reminds readers that subject nationalities include not only Finns and Poles, but also Slovaks, Ruthenes, and Serbo-Croats.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson analyses the militaristic-fatalist theory of history, and the 'habit of conceiving one's State as independent of legal moral and cultural obligations to other States' and concludes that 'there is only one force that works for peace: that human reason which is also human charity.'

The book will be intensely resented in some quarters. In face of the temper bred in Germany by the last forty years and the present war, and in other nations largely by the impact of German aggression, its main aims may be thwarted for at least a generation.

F. W. STELLA BROWNE.

London, England.

SHORTER NOTICES.

MORAL EDUCATION, AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION. By William T. Whitney, Pd.D., Ph.D. Boston: Leroy Phillips, 1915. Pp. vii, 108.

The experimental investigation referred to in the title is a study of the home and school life of six hundred boys and six hundred girls in the elementary class. The object was to ascertain the correlation between (1) the religious training of the children and the deportment in school, (2) their home training as relates to the fundamental habits and attitudes used in estimating deportment, and their deportment in school and (3) deportment and scholarship. The results show a very strong positive correlation in the first two respects. The correlation between deportment and scholarship is also in general pronounced. Another investigation attempted to follow the careers of the boys and girls after leaving school in order to judge of their progress or failure in later life. Of the 151 who kept on through high school and entered college only seven were found to be unsuccessful. Of the 49 who graduated from high school who did not enter college only five are reported as non-successful. Of 321 entering high school 121 did not graduate. These have a more moderate wage yet only eight are classed as idlers or unsuccessful, although about 25 receive low wages as day laborers or grocers clerks. On the other hand of the 179 who left school between the sixth and eighth year of the grammar school course practically all had made little economic advance at the end of four years and were working as day laborers or grocers clerks or in clerical positions at low wages while 23 were "failures." Of course in interpreting such statistics there is always an ambiguity as to whether the boy succeeded because of his school or whether he completed his school because he was the kind of boy who would succeed, but the statistics so far as they go speak well for the work of the schools. Much blame has been given to public schools but very little evidence actually presented that they are responsible for the deficiencies in our public or private life. The author's chief contribution toward moral education in the schools is a demand for reconstruction of the recitation. The logic of his arguments if carried further would seem to lead not only to an improvement of the recitation but to the kind of school work explained by Dewey's "School and Society."

J. H. T.

UNDERCURRENTS IN AMERICAN POLITICS. By Arthur Twining Hadley. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press, 1915. Pp. xii, 185. \$1.35 net.

President Hadley has the ability to single out from the complex economic political and social process the really significant factors and to present them in a way that never fails to catch the attention. The reader may